Stern

Upholstery Dep'ts

2000 Yards French Cretonnes

. 25° & 35°

100 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets

Reduced from \$12.50.

45 Cluny Lace Bed Sets

50 Pair Double Faced **Velour Portieres**

> . 19.75 Reduced from \$29.50

West 23d St.

COAL MUST COME DOWN.

SIGNS THAT THE "COMBINE" WILL FACE LOWER PRICES.

METHODS OF MAINTAINING VALUES - MILD WEATHER WEAKENING THE MARKET - HOW

> SCHEME OF INSPECTION - WHAT COAL MEN SAY IN THEIR

The prospect of a decline in the price of anthracite coal will be hailed with delight by the thoutimes. The high price extorted by the combinations of the producing companies and the retail dealers een felt to be onerous by the consuming public for years, but it becomes more irksome when wages, incomes and investment profits shrink as they have done in the last year; and especially is the oppression felt when the cost of the "black diamonds" is compared with the great fall which has taken place in all other commodities. The rigor with which the so-called "coal barons" have wrung big profits from the public has excited a widespread feeling of resentment, and popular sentiment is reaching a point where almost any means for compelling a reduction in the charges on this article of universal necessity would be defended as

There is apparently hope that inroads may soon be made into the close combination which has dic-tated the price of coal for so long. The defeat of the Philadelphia and heading "combine" in the WEIGHING AND INSPECTION ABOLISHED. legislative disapproval upon the monopoly, and the cite output by means of leases or consolidations. The control of the trade is sought to be held by "agreements among gentlemen," but there are that the strands of this new arrangement are breaking. The larger coal companies complain that circular prices are being "cut," and the New-York, Ontario and Western, and the New-York. Susquehanna and Western railroads are reported to be pushing their coal traffic at the expense of to be pushing their coal traffic at the expense of their older competitors. The comparatively mild winter weather has been a great aid to the suffer-ing consumer. It has checked to an enormous extent the consumption of coal, and has led to accumulation of stocks in the hands of middle-men and in cars on the tracks of the transporta-tion lines. People has coal only for immediate cessity, and fortunately the storage capacity for the article soon becomes exhausted.

The demand is now so light, compared with the production, that the companies which make con-cessions from established prices get the best of the business, and if once a pressure to sell should begin from the sources of supply, the wholesale and retail trade would soon be forced to moderate their charges. A lively war in the coal trade would be a who must rely upon anthracite for the means of warming their homes and conducting their house-

of the coal managers to keep up the cost of coal when every other commodity was tending downward under the stress of the extensive business ever touched, and the vast farming interests of the Nation are suffering from the effects of the de-Nation are suffering from the effects of the depression. Corn and other grains are also practically at the bottom points. Cotton is selling on an extremely low basis. Petroleum is almost as low as it has ever been. In spite of the efforts of the Sugar Trust, sugar in the market is cheaper than it has been in a long time. Almost every commodity has fallen sharply in the last year, and there is no prospect of an immediate improvement. In the face of this general shrinkage in values the price of coal has stubbrniy been maintained, to the amazement of all observers. Specious arguments are advanced to defend the course of the coal producers and dealers. But the fact cannot be disguised that coal must have become more reasonable in price, if it had not been for the practical combination of the producing companies in restraint of competition.

SOME CONCESSIONS MADE.

SOME CONCESSIONS MADE. For years producers independent of the great corcharges for freight rates on the railroads that control the bulk of the coal output that they could not enter the field of competition with free hands. the railroads, so that the independent producers are becoming a more important factor in the distribution of the supply. But the power of the big companies is still so great that production is curtailed and swages of miners are cut off through "shutdowns," in order to keep an excessive supply from reducing values in the open market. Even a corporation like the Philadelphia and Reading prefers to attempt an escape from bankruptcy by compelling creditors and owners to make sacrifices instead of boldly selling its great product at a fair price and adding to its revenues enormously. There is no consideration for the hosts of unemployed persons, for those who have had income or wages resourced, and only the blessing of an open winter works as an ally to bring coal down to a par with other commodities that have falsen in value.

The presidents of the big coal down to a par with other commodities that have falsen in value.

The presidents of the big coal down to a par with other commodities are reluctant to appear in public as defenders of the price of coal. The general assertion was made, in response to inquiries, that coal was not "high." The views held by the coal magnates, however, were generally in accord with the statement made by a high executive officer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who sail to a Tribune reporter: The price of coal is not really high and there is no reason why it should be affected by the decline in other commodities, which are governed by entirely different conditions. Here are the circular prices of the companies: Grate, 33 % a ton, against 44 in February, 1883; egg, 34, against 445; hesting the control of coal. It was a successory and companies of the price of coal is not really high and there is no reason why it should be affected by the decline in other commodities, which are governed by entirely different conditions. Here are the circular prices of the copy and the coal magnates, however, were generally in accord with the statement made by a high and there is no reason why it the railroads, so that the independent producers becoming a more important factor in the dis-

Stern Bros.

their First **Importations**

High Class Imported Dress Goods

consisting of Crepon Bouillonne, Tissu Brode, Etoffe Panache, Crepon Givre, Fantaisie Traverse, Nove ties in Silk and Wool Challies and Printed Crepons, Onduline Soie, Rayure Satin, Crepon Gros Imprime

And in addition 400 Pieces English

Hop Sackings

52 inches wide in all desirable shades, including Black and Cream White, at

West 23d St.

mining. The old companies which went into the field first are making good dividends, but that is because they acquired cheap property, and they ought to be paid for ventures which like all new enterprises, give no absolute assurance of success at the start. But it is not fair to take the dividends of the two Deiaware companies as a criterion of profits in the business. Has the Erie made a great success of the coal business? It is in the hands of receivers. So is that great coal corporation the Philadelphia and Reading. The stock of the New-York Ontario and Western sells at about 17, and New-York, Susquehanna and Western preferred sells around 45.

EARNINGS OF THE OLD COMPANIES.

The earnings of the old companies," continued the speaker, "are the result of their exceptional good fortune. Even 10012 per cent returns won't

good fortune. Even 16@12 per cent returns won't leave the stockholders with a good thing when the mines are exhausted. This is a mining company, and no ton taken out can be replaced. And we are decreasing the deposit of this company at the rate of 4.000,000 tons a year.

"It is not true that the coal companies have any working agreement except not to bring more coal to market than we can sell. We can't even get down to that basis. There is no fear of a speculative price for coal. No man in his senses would go into a combination for that purpose, and it could not possibly succeed. Some years ago when the Reading and the Lehigh Valley men were on strike the other companies could have put the price up decidedly, but they never moved it. An average of \$4.25 a ton for coal is not exorbitant and we can never get it. The hard times have not reached our employes, who are happy and contented."

courts of New-Jersey in 1891 has set the seal of A PLAN TO RE-ESTABLISH THE OLD SYSTEM BY

public has suffered, and through which the honest coal dealer was put at a disadvantage. The weigh-ing plans were devised after careful deliberation with a view to bringing about a change for the bet-ter, and last November the following plan was adopted: It was agreed on the part of the Extion lines. People buy coal only for immediate ne- person to be known as the Inspector of Weights of for doing the work; that within five days after the receipt of any report of said inspector reflecting. upon the honesty, good faith or fair dealing of any dealer, to notify such dealer by sending him a copy of said report, and, if requested, give him an op-portunity to be heard."

The dealer agreed further: "To permit his scales to be tested with proper test weights by the in-spector; to allow the inspector, at any and all times, to weigh the coal in process of delivery in his carts, wagons or other vehicles, either upon his own or other scales, at the option of said inspector; to almuch as possible in performing his duties."

It should be understood and agreed that the word "ton" be understood to mean 2,000 pounds, and the words "gross ton" 2,240 pounds.

ANOTHER PLAN ADOPTED.

In the operation of this plan, those who refused to sanction it—the dealers who feared to have their coal reweighed-were exempt because they simply them within the operation of the measure, another plan was adopted, against which there could be no reasonable objection, and which made the purchaser the employer of those who tested the weights. The additional provision was known as "Plan No. 2," and read as follows: "The inspector will carry in his wagon a beam scale and frame, together with large canvas bags, made especially for the purpose. He will weigh the coal in these bags at place of deity and by order of the purchaser, to whom a small

And now, with the machinery for honest weight complete, and a competent body of men appointed for its operation, and after about three months of successful work, the Exchange resemble its former action—abolishes the plan, and that is why the committee's occupation is gone.

The committee held a meeting on Friday at its rooms, No. 133 East Fifty-eighth-st., to settle its affairs, and also to discuss the advisability of forming an additional association to formulate and put in operation at its own expense the same plans as were in operation under the authority of the Exchange, and which were voted down by secret ballot at the last meeting.

THE VOTE WAS SECRET.

The vote by which the weighing system was disontinued was a secret one, "because," as a mem-ber of the Exchange explained, "those who voted against the plan were possibly ashamed to be re-corded against a measure which was nothing but presetted bonesty."

corded against a measure which was forning but practical honesty."

"About thirty members," he continued, "refused to vote that way, and voted an open and unfolded ballot in favor of the pian, in favor of 2,009 pounds for a ton," and asked to be recorded that way."

The next meeting of the Exchange will take place on February 16, when the following substitute for the discontinued plan will be submitted for action:

TO BE APPOINTED AS WEIGHERS. "The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint as weighers twenty of the members of the Exchange, making such selections in regard to the location of their yards as shall result in having some in all parts of the city.

Members so appointed, or their office employes, Members so appointed, to their once employes, shall, when requested, weigh on their scales vehicles loaded with coal, sent to them for that purpose, and make a written memorandum of the gross weight. They shall also weigh the vehicle when it returns, after dumping the coal, make a written memorandum of that also, give a copy of the gross and of the net weight to the purchaser, if

RARE BARGAINS

BLACK SILKS

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

Having bought at the recent great auction sale 150 pieces of the most desirable Black Silks, the production of Messrs. Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., we have placed the goods on sale far below the regular prices.

The silks, which are in a large variety of weaves, and excellence of FRENCH CHALLIES. qualities, are the latest production of LATEST COLORINGS, the milis whose combined output is the largest in the world.

An early inspection of these goods is specially requested.

West 23d Street.

equested, and also send a copy to the seller of the

requested, and also send a copy to the select of the coal.

"An explanatory statement of this plan shall be sent to all members of the Exchange, and a request to immediately instruct all their drivers to comply with directions given by parties to whom coal is delivered in regard to sending vehicles to be weighed before and after dumping. The weigher shall be advised to have a witness present when weighing is done.
"The trustees shall inform the public by notice in some of the daily papers of the location of the scales, to which they can send coal for weighing, that all exchange dealers have been notified of the plan, and that they send their employes should cooperate in carrying it out, and also advise that the purchaser shall accompany the vehicle to said scales or send a representative.

"The designated weighers shall be changed from time to time no dealer to hold the position more than three consecutive months."

Coal dealers who are in sympathy with the hon-

THOSE PRESENT AT THE MEETING. At the meeting of the Weight Committee on Friday the following members were present done without expense to the Exchange; and be it further "Resolved. That at the next meeting of the Ex-change a vote be taken on this resolution by an

THEY ADMIT THAT THE COAL PRICE IS HIGH

his own or any other coul; to give the proper in-

speaking of the price of coal recently, said: "Coal and there has been little profit in it this year. It is higher than many other commodities, but that charged by the railroad companies. The railroad companies have made no reduction in their raies, so how can the dealers? Despite this fact, the dealers have, however, been forced to make less profit on coal this year than hast year. Another reason why the prices of coal have not gone down like the prices of other commolities is that the demand has been so light. The demand for coal this year has been very light on account of the warm weather, and when there is little demand for a commolity like coal it is necessary for a dealer in that commodity to maintain a high price to off-set the small sales. At least that is the way it is with coal dealers.

THE DEALERS WOULD FOLLOW "If the railroads would come down from their

on coal is untrue. We are blamed for maintaining rates, when, if we put them down, we would be rates, when, if we but them down, we would le-losing money.

All the wholesale coal dealers blame the railroad companies for the present price of coal. They say that there lies the root of the trouble, and that if the companies would scale down their prices the wholesale and retail dealers would make their prices to fit the hard times.

A prominent coal dealer, whose office is in the Washington Building, sail yesterday that the price-of coal was being maintained because that was the only way to protect the dealers from loss.

COAL CONSUMED.

"You must remember," he said, "that there has been a tremendous falling off in the amount of coal consumed. There is a large supply of coal that cannot be used because there is no demand for it. cannot be used because there is no demand for it. This would lead one to suppose that the price of coal would tumble, and that the wholesale dealer would be able to sell to the retail dealer at a low figure, and the retail dealer to the individual at greatily reduced rates. It is not so, however, Miners will not accept a reduction in wages. Mine-owners cannot reduce their prices while their labor holds to regular prices; railroad companies will not move one point from their rates, and as these rates have always been stiff, there has been little profit for the wholesale and retail dealers at any time. With all the depressing conditions that govern the coal trade, at present, there has been a slight falling off in prices and they cannot really be said to be high. If you want to get lower rates go to the railroads; they are the offenders."

NOT SATISFIED WITH A GOOD PROFIT.

The coal dealers, it would seem from the investi-

The coal dealers, it would seem from the investigation of a Tribune reporter, are not satisfied with a reasonable profit, and compel consumers to pay exorbitant prices. A noteworthy fact in connection with the investigation is that the same coal for which New-York dealers charge \$6.25 is

Hilton Hughes Co. Successors to A.T. Stewart & Ca.

Dull Times force Sales—Forced Sales make Bargains. Glance at these Unequalled Opportunities!

SILKS.

PRINTED CHINA SILKS, BLACK GROUNDS, BEAU-TIFUL SMALL FIGURES, IN ROSE PINK, TURQUOISE BLUE, LILAC, ETC.,

(OUR REGULAR 1.15 QUALITY.) BLACK GRENADINES, COLORED STRIPES AND 1.00 and 2.00.

(SIMPLY WORTH DOUBLE.) TWO LOTS, SATIN AND TAFFETA, DRESDEN 95 cts. and 1.25.

DRESS GOODS.

1.25 .75 cts. VENETIAN CORD, .55 1

POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

as in spring novelties,

sold in Brooklyn for \$5.55. Why this should be no

coal dealer can satisfactorily explain. Another coal dealer doing a large business in this city was

isked "why coal remains high?" He answered

"The profit on coal is less than on any commodity I know of. Our profits are less than they ever

were, and I would leave the trade to-day if I could If prices are kept high it is because the rallroad companies who transport the coal are getting all the profit."

In explanation, he made the following comparison:

Coal at mine cost. 200
Transportation to this water. 1 80
Terminal charges 15
Hoat freight. 20
Inloading, carting, and storing in yard. 20

Another large dealer indorsed the statement of his

parison with other articles." The same concern rges \$5.75 to \$6.25 for coal, with additional charge

SITUMINOUS COAL SHIPPED TO NOVA SCOTIA

AND NEW-BRUNSWICK-STATISTICS FROM

LAKE PORTS.

trade may be interesting. The coal exported from
the United States last year amounted to 2,845,667
tons, of which 1,673,111 tons were anthracite, and
1,773,366 bituminous. Imports of bituminous coal
were 1,162,221 tons, and of anthracite 65,475 tons.
The value of the coal imported was 3,867,879, and
of the exports, 16,664,138, the bituminous exceeding
the anthracite in value by about \$200,000.
The greatest foreign coal shipping port in the
United States is Cawero, N. Y. last year's ship-

ments including 386,372 tons of anthracite and 25,346

tons of bituminous. Philadelphia is second, with 291,897 tons of bituminous, and 26,251 of anthracite,

291.89 tons of bituminous, and Detroit third, with 264.761 tons of bituminous shipped in 1893. Other large exporting ports in their order were Buffalo, Genesse, Champlain, N. Y., Cuyahoga, Ohio dincluding Clevelandi, Niagara, N. Y., Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, New-York and Newport News, the two latter sending out 95,000 and 1800 tons reconstitled.

N. Y., Norfolk Va., Baltimore, New-York and Newport News, the two latter sending out 55,000 and
25,000 tons respectively.

Of the bituminous coal imported all except 94,000
tons went to the Pacific Coast, one-half being received from British Columbia and a fraction over
a quarter from British Australasia.

Of the exports, 204,001 tons of bituminous coal
went to Canada. Newtoundland and Labrador, 3,082
tons going to Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick;
100,002 tons went to Europe, and 40,000 tons to
Cuba, the other West India Islands and South
America. Of the anthracite, 1,008,485 tons went to
Canada and the Provinces, 20,000 tons to the West
Indies; the balance, about 25,000 tons, going to other
countries, less than 5,000 being taken by ulfrope.

The ports of the Great Laken sent out 915,056 tons
of anthracite and 957,587 tons of bituminous and 129,006 tons of anthracite, at coal of
709,825 tons from Atlantic ports; the remainder, 163,
200 tons, being shipments from Gulf and Pacific
ports.

A wayward son has caused dissensions in the

household of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Van Orden

which have led to the separation of the husband

heard the facts, he said that he regretted exceed-

It was a case which appealed to his sympathetic

It was a case which appealed to his sympathetic nature, and therefore, in the hope that some arrangement might be made, he said that he would deny the application for the appointment of a receiver, and set the case down for trial next week. The present action is brought in the name of the wife, Charlotte Van Orden, who, on the ground that she is a partner in the business, seeks a dissolution of the firm. They were married in March, iss, and lived together happily until a short time ago. Her son Charles, twenty-four years old, is said to be the cause of the separation. A daughter is living with the father at the house No. 1,82 First-ave. It is intimated that the son Charles has not been a model son, and that he has poisoned his mother's mind against his father.

The court granted an injunction restraining the husband from interfering with the business pending the trial of the suit.

HE EXONERATES MR. CHAMBERLIN.

Joseph E. Paisley has withdrawn his suit against

H. B. Chamberlin, in connection with which he had Mr. Chamberlin arrested, and there is now no

litigation between them. Mr. Paisiey has taken back all the charges which he made against the defendant, and has written him the following let-

In connection with this discussion, some figures relative to the extent of the export and import coal trade may be interesting. The coal experted from

was any money in the coal busines

break and transport all coal. "No one,

load freight.
I nloading, carting, and storing in yard...
Shrinkage (screening).
Cartage from yard to place of delivery...

Laces, Embroideries.

NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC EDGES-ALL NEW PATTERNS. IMPORTED TO BE SOLD AT 20 cts. MEDICI AND ALL NEW 7 AND 10 IN. BLACK NET TOP BOURDON LACES-SUITABLE FOR TRIMMING CAPES.

Ladies' Suit Dept.

.42 and 55 cts. (THESE CHANCES MAY NOT OCCUR AGAIN.)

IST, 50 LADIES' FINE TAILORMADE

CHEVIOT SUITS. AND BLACK-HANDSOME JACKETS AND FULL SKIRT.

50 MORE SUITS, as above. NAVY BLUE AND BLACK DOUBLE

BREASTED COAT, WITH DOUBLE SKIRT EFFECT, FULL SKIRT-AL-TOGETHER EXCEPTIONALLY HAND-

plete protection at your hands, and that your man-amment as president has been in every way faith-ful and honorable. The deeds and agreements shown confirm your statements as to the title of the land being vested in the Park Place Company. I look upon you again, as I have for years, as a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity.

GOOD WORK FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WHAT THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW

YORK INFIRMARY FOR THEM SHOWS. Much beneficent work is shown to have been don

by the New-York Infirmary for Women and Chil-dren during the year 1893 by its fortieth annual report, which was recently issued. The infirmary

is situated at No. 5 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square and Second-ave. Its officers are Robert Haydock, president; Robert Olyphant, vice-president: John T. Willets, treasurer; Miss Julia B. De Forest, assistant treasurer, and Edwin Tathan, secretary. Dr. Eleanor B. Kilham is resident phy-

sician and Miss Julia P. Marshall superintendent.

inement, and women and children who are suf-

fering from any disease which is not contagious of

No. 321 East Fifteenth-st. Free treatment is given to worthy persons who are unable to pay hospita

rates. Board for patients in general wards is \$7 a week for adults and \$4 for children. In private

wards board is \$12 a week, and from \$20 to \$25 in

sive outdoor practice among the poor, who are treated free, or for a merely nominal fee, according to their circumstances.

The infirmary was practically closed until May on account of alterations and the erection of a

comfortable quarters for patients, nurses and ser

better accommodations for the dispensary. On ac-count of the hard times it has been necessary to mortgage the property for \$25,000, in order to com-plete the new building, and an urgent necessity ex-sists for raising \$12,000 to meet the current expenses of this year. The superintendent's report shows that during the months of 1893, in which the in-firmary was open, there were 166 free and 60 pay patients treated, the number of days of free treat-ment being 2,005, and of paid treatment, 1,002. The

COLONEL EDWARD GILON PROMOTED.

CONTROLLER FITCH NAMES HIM AS COLLECTOR

Controller Fitch yesterday appointed Colonel Edward Gilon, of the Board of Assessors, to the

place of Collector of Assessments and Clerk of

borne Monroe Macdaniel. Colonel Gilon held the office to which he returns from 1876 to 1889. In

1885 he was made an assessor, and has been chair-man of the board for the last nine years. The

salary of his new office is \$4,500, an increase of \$4,500 a year for him.

crat, and was one of Justice John R. Voorhis's

Mr. Voorhis deserted from that organization, in 1889, Mr. Gilon assisted him in establishing the New-

York Democracy, and was one of its pillars. Just after the last election Mr. Gilon sent his resignation to Justice Voorhis and soon afterward joined

"I have appointed Mr. Gilon," said the Con-

the former Collector of Assessments, Mr. Carly, now retired, Mr. Gilon is admitted, I think, to be

the best-informed man in regard to the duties of the place which he is to administer in the city.

I give these reasons so that other applicants for the place may understand that I made this selec-

tion solely on the ground of experience and fit-

nation of Edward Henriques, the cashier of the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue, and

appointed in his place Albert Meyer, importer of

A TRIBUTE FROM GLOUCESTER PEOPLE. Although the Maritime Exchange closed its Amsterdam fund a week ago, it sent by cable yesterday

\$307.75 additional-\$100 being contributed by Dr. W.

T. Jenkins, Health Officer of this port, and \$207.75

raised by "The Gloucester Daily Times"-for the

raised by "The Gloucester Daily Times"—for the families of the men lost in attempting to save the crew of the Gloucester schooner Maggie E. Wells. The entire fund amounted to \$1,966.

A touching tribute to the men of the Amsterdam was paid at a memorial meeting held at Glo icester on Wednesday night in memory of ninety-seven fishermen of that place who had lost their lives during the year. The attempted rescus of the fishermen on the Maggie E. Wells was feelingly alluded to, and as the names of the men lost from the Amsterdam were read the entire audience rose and remained standing, a feeling tribute from those who appreciated the sacrifice as none others could.

lieutenants in the IXth Assembly District.

Tammany Hall.

OF ASSESSMENTS AND CLERK OF ARREARS.

private rooms. The infirmary also has an exten

neurable. It also maintains a free dispensary at

The infirmary receives and treats women in co

The Entire Block, Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Ladies' Cloak Dept.

14.00.

(A 45 PER CENT. REDUCTION.)

19.50.

(THESE SUITS AND COATS WILL NOT LAST LONG -BETTER COME EARLY-REMEMBER THOSE SAD WORDS, "TOO LATE,")

Wash Dress Goods.

PRINTED DIMITY.

(REDUCED FROM 15.)

Fine DRESS GINGHAM

(REDUCED FROM 25.)

(MAIN FLOOR.)

TEAZLE PLANNEL,

(WE DON'T THINK ANY ADVICE NECESSARY THAT ITEM.)

5 cts.

PRINCE ALBERTS IN

FOR MONDAY ONLY!

FOR HOUSE GOWNS

AND WRAPPERS, IN

BEAUTIFUL COLORINGS,

5,000 YARDS

CHEVIOT

BEAVER AND

DIAGONAL.

The success that attended our FEBRUARY SALE indicates that this week will close out the en-

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. DENT'S," "FOWNE'S" and "COURVOISIER'S" GLOVES.

Spring Style English Neckwear. part of its new building, and some of the wards could not be opened until September. The altera-CHEVIOT AND SILK PAJAMAS. tions and the new building have provided more FLANNEL TRAVELLING SHIRTS, vants, quiet and complete operating rooms, and better accommodations for the dispensary. On ac-

NIGHT SHIRTS. BATH ROBES, DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, SILK AND L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,

Umbrellas,

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

Broadway & 19th st.

VENETIAN IRON WORK. GYMNASIUM GOODS. SKATES, IN LARGE VARIETY.

Opposite
Fifth Avenue HULBERT BROS. & CO 26 West 23rd St.

TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE at the WORLD'S PAIR.—The only guide in existence which discusses the pictures and buildings of the pair. Illustrated. 25 cents.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.—Two charming articles by B. G. Northrop, the prime moves in this work. New-York City men who want to help beautify their native towns in the country should read this. 5 cents a copy

"OUR CHAUNCEY."—A new edition, with its lustrated covers, in paper. Any regular subscriber to The Tribune can get it for 40 cents. A delivious piece of fun, written by Isanc H. Bromley for the Yale alumni. Proceedings of the Head of the Sale alumni.

appointed in his place Albert Meyer, importer of mait flquors. No. 48 Broadway, who lives at No. 147 East Eighty-ninth-st. The Controller's old brewery friends inspired this appointment. It was recommended by Jacob Ruppert, John R. Hass-locher, William Steinway, John and Louis Weber, ex-Senator Stadler and other German Democrate and a member of the Business Men's Democratic Association, an organization which has shown its hostility to the Hill Democracy and the Snappers and Tammany men.

The appointment of an assessor to succeed Mr. Glion is vested by law in the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. No term is prescribed by the statute, and the place has been looked upon as having a life tenure. There are four assessors in the Board, who receive a salary of \$1,000. Colonel Glion's colleagues are Patrick M. Haverty, Charles E. Wendt and Edward Cahill.

defendant, and has written had been defendant, and has written had reading the documents submitted by you regarding the affairs of the Fort Worth Park Place Land Company. I am convinced that sreat injustice has been done you through the allegations of the affadavits and complaint in the suit brought against you for the amount of the investment made by me in the stock of that company. They were made by me from information which I had received, and the papers which you showed me clearly indicate that such information was entirely incorrect.

I have to-day voluntarily and unconditionally withdrawn such suit, and do withdraw all the allegations in the affidavits and complaint affecting you, and desire to express my deep regret that charges reflecting upon your character were made, and do now rescind them absolutely and fully.

I am satisfied that the interests of the shareholders of the Park Place Company have had com-E. & W. "LEOTA."
A FULL DRESS COLLAR. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 90 WEST SOTH-ST.

90 WEST SOTH-ST.
Diseases of the Nervous System, Genito-Urinary Organs
Impotency and Sterility. Hours, 8 to 1, 5 to 8. PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA presents a new and valuable food beverage. It is deli-cious to the taste and highly nutritious. Easily digested.

troller yesterday, "because he is the most com-petent man I could find for the place. With the exception of Mr. Storrs, the Deputy Controller, and

WAR STORIES.—Over forty tales of the Civil War, by Union Soldiers. Inspiring, thrill-ing and pathetic. Most of them written for Tribune cash prizes. 25 cents.

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LITIGATION OVER JACKASSES. Luke M. Emerson's jackasses were the subject of a long discussion in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, when a motion was made before Judge Andrews, in behalf of the Sheriff, to tax the costs of an attachment issued against the jackasses. Mr. Emerson is the owner of a stock farm at Bowling Green, Ky., and is the largest importer of jackasses in this country. About two weeks ago, he imported 229 asses for breeding purposes. The animals are valued at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. They were brought here on the steamship Tauria. The asses originally came from Spain. The freight on the jackasses was \$10,000, and an attachment was issued in a suit to recover advances made to pay the expenses of shipping the animals from Spain to Bordeaux.

The attachment was then discharged, and the case came up to-day to fix the tax and Sheriff fees on the attachment. The defence pleaded by James A. Deady was that there had never been a levy made on the jackasses because they werd in the exclusive custedy of the United States Government, having been brought from the vessel to the general order stores for non-payment of duty. The duty claimed was \$4,500. Mr. Deady said that all the Sheriff did was to sit on the curbstone and look at the building wherein the asses were housed. Judge Andrews adjourned the argument until Saturday. of an attachment issued against the jackasses